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**REPORT OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LAW
ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION**

**TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA
FOR FISCAL YEAR
1980**

J. P. STROM, Chief

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Letter of Transmittal	3
Organizational Charts	4
Origin and Purpose	5
Management and Staff	7
Statement of Agency Expenditures	8
Statutory Authorities	9
Organizational Functions and Programs	12
Uniform Crime Report Statistics and Excerpts	27

SOUTH CAROLINA
FOR FISCAL YEAR
1980

J. P. STROM, Chief

June 30, 1980

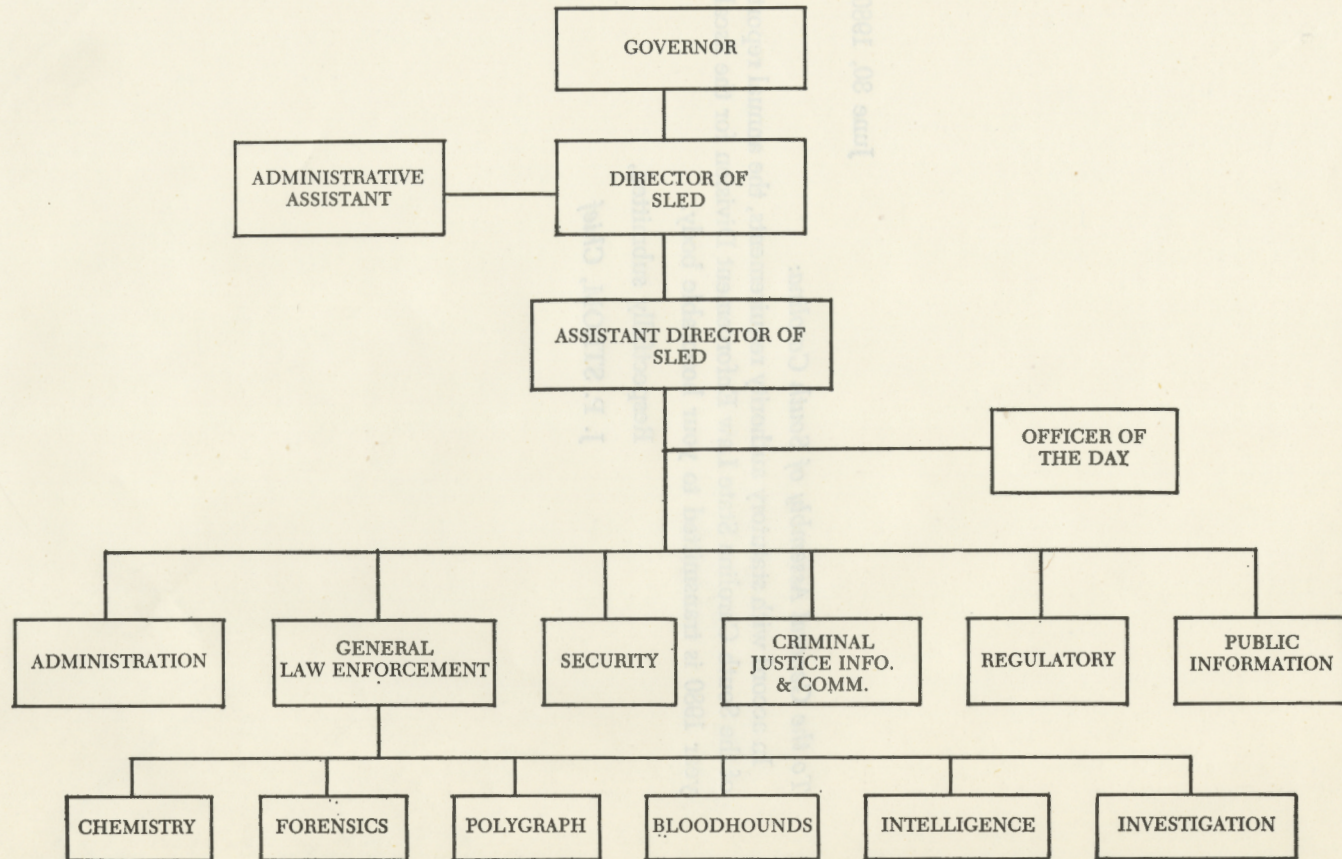
To the General Assembly of South Carolina:

In accord with statutory authority requirements, the annual report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the fiscal year 1980 is transmitted to your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. STROM, *Chief*

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION



ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In 1947, a decision was made by means of an executive order to replace the Governor's State Constabulary with a more updated statewide law enforcement agency called the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. The Executive Order was replaced in 1974 by updating legislation enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure of the State Law Enforcement Division. The new statutes created SLED, provided for the appointment of the agency's chief and placed all state-employed security employees, as outlined by law, under SLED supervision.

The decision to replace the Constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina governors, was brought about by a number of factors, including the South Carolina Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police—all expressing a need for better, more advanced investigative manpower and technical assistance. Various political subdivisions around the state, according to law enforcement leaders, were unable to maintain financially the sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirements of the Governor's Office and the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known as SLED.

Since its formation in 1947, SLED has been operated to provide a maximum of law enforcement assistance to various police agencies around the state. The division has four fundamental responsibilities:

1. The provision of investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, city and county manager and other offices charged with a criminal justice responsibility.
2. The provision of an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for an of state agencies at the direction of the governor.
3. The provision of security for the Capitol Complex, South Carolina Aeronautics Commission and the Governor's Mansion.
4. The maintenance of statewide Criminal Justice Communications and Information System for South Carolina: a system

developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of South Carolina criminal statutes and to bring such perpetrators before the state's courts.

However, SLED does not accept requests for its personnel or facilities from private individuals except under extraordinary circumstances which are determined on an individual basis by the chief of SLED or the Governor.

SLED's responsibilities (as can be seen under Statutory Authority) have grown with the division, running the gamut from investigative responsibilities to security requirements. Further, the division has been given the added responsibility for establishing and operating a narcotics and dangerous drug department; and for establishing, housing, and managing a computerized Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS) for various criminal justice agencies. The division has also been given the authority to enforce implementation of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, handguns, and other firearms and massage parlors. (See Regulatory, page ...)

The division is continuing to grow as part of the Governor's Office, and an annual report to the South Carolina General Assembly is required under Section 138 of the Appropriations Act. This report is the required documentation for that purpose.

The division's financial report of operating capital is found as Item II of the Governor's annual operating budget.

SLED also has been given statutory authority to investigate all cases brought to the attention of the SLED chief involving arson or the unlawful burning of private property, and the division has been authorized to make arrests in connection with these investigations.

MANAGEMENT STAFF

Chief J. P. Strom	Agency Director
Captain J. Leon Gasque	Assistant Agency Director
Lieutenant James K. Wilson	Chief Forensic Chemist
Lieutenant Earl Wells	Senior Chemist
Lieutenant Steve Smith	Supervisor—Narcotics Department
Lieutenant Daniel Defreese	Chief Examiner—Forensic Science
Lieutenant Carl B. Stokes	Director of Criminal Justice Information & Communications System
Mr. Joe Collins	Supervisor—Computer Services
Lieutenant Jerry Hamby	Supervisor—Uniform Crime Reporting
Lieutenant Jerry Luthren	Supervisor—Criminal Records
Lieutenant S. F. Wyndham	Supervisor—Polygraph Examinations
Lieutenant Walter Powell	Supervisor—Criminal Intelligence
Lieutenant Ernest F. Ellis	Supervisor—Regulatory Department
Lieutenant George S. Fender	Officer of the Day
Mr. James V. Martin	Director of Management Services
Mr. Hugh E. Munn	Public Information Director
Ms. Anne Mathis	Supervisor—Finance Section
Mr. Jimmie LaRussa	Director of Purchasing
Mr. Paul Moran	Director of Personnel
Mrs. Marcia Porcel	Administrative Assistant
Mrs. Pat Murphy	Administrative Assistant

SLED
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR
FISCAL YEAR ENDED 6/30/80

	<i>Administration</i>	<i>General Law</i>	<i>Regulatory</i>	<i>CJICS</i>	<i>Security</i>	<i>Total Expenditures</i>
Personal Services	465,374	2,568,783	129,413	1,309,962	535,008	5,008,540
Contractual Services	172,955	439,999	17,003	173,415	6,450	809,822
Supplies	34,161	488,642	5,591	42,781	11,830	583,005
Fixed Charges	50,520	4,523	820	216,189	1,111	273,163
Equipment	8,304	616,180		543,045	507	1,168,036
Agents Operations		70,000				70,000
Permanent Improvements				13,006		13,006
Employer Contributions	91,262	469,349	29,664	253,827	101,575	945,677
Supplies—Equipment						
TOTAL	822,576	4,657,476	182,491	2,552,225	656,481	8,871,249
SOURCE OF FUNDS						
1979-80 Appropriations	8,857,741					
Other	13,508					
TOTALS	8,871,249					
<i>Other Revenue for</i> <i>Credit to the General Fund</i>						
Chemistry Lab Fees	1,160					
Polygraph Examination Fees	7,225					
Gun Reg. and Training	22,150					
Gun Permit	2,350					
Gun Private Detectives	64,205					
	97,090					

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The State Law Enforcement Division was established by and operated under the appointive authority of the Governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; Sec. 23-160; and 1962, Sec. 23-1-60.

In 1974, updating legislation was enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure and function of SLED, including:

Sec. 23-1-60 relating to the Governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended so as to include for appointment of security guards and to provide for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions.

Sec. 53-4 relating to gubernatorial authority over state constables was repealed.

Sec. 23-3-10 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 23-3-20 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment for agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 23-3-30 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina Department of Mental Health, under the direct supervision of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Additionally, legislation was enacted in 1974 providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Information and Communications System and to regulate and control licensing of detectives and private security agencies. Enabling legislation in these matters include:

Sec. 23-3-110 establishing a statewide Criminal Justice Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 23-3-120 requiring that all law enforcement agencies and court officials shall report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the system and authorizes the division to determine the specific information to be supplied under Sec. 23-3-110 and the methods by which it shall be compiled,

evaluated and disseminated. The section further authorizes the division to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 23-3-140 qualifying the compliance of disclosure of information compiled by the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-150 authorizing the division to accept, grant and appropriate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-40 directing all sheriffs and police departments to furnish SLED with a record of all fingerprints taken in criminal investigations resulting in convictions. The section charges SLED with the responsibility for the cost and implementation of this reporting program and for the preparation of the regulations and instructions for its functioning.

Sec. 56-646 (referred to as the South Carolina Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act) empowering the chief of SLED to determine applicant qualifications for licensing and registration, to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of the act, to promulgate rules and regulations as needed and to establish and to enforce standards governing the safety and conduct of persons licensed and registered. The section also authorizes a fee assessment for license privileges and responsibilities and provides for exemptions under the act and the duties of the division.

Sec. 56-6-2960 (Implied Consent Law) directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1972, Sec. 44-53-480 of the Code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility for enforcement of laws pertaining to illicit traffic in controlled and counterfeit substances and requiring the establishment of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department within the division.

Additionally, several statutes enacted prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period became operational during the 1976 Fiscal Year, including the following:

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110—as amended requiring the division to investigate each applicant for a license to sell handguns in South Carolina to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the division is charged with the responsibility of insuring that the dealers comply with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.

Sec. 16-22-210, 23-31-310—(Known as Special Weapons Act) requiring that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the weapon with SLED, and that the division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110—requiring the division to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is to be processed by SLED to insure that the purchaser has not purchased more than one handgun in a 30-day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

Further, this section as revised in June 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is determined by SLED that, due to business necessities, the citizens' lives are regularly placed in danger. The division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit, and proficiency in the use of handguns.

Sec. 17-7-80—requires that all coroners submit to SLED for the performance results of blood, alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents.

Prior to Fiscal Year 1976 period, another statute was enacted which directly authorized SLED to begin regulation and enforcement proceedings. In June 1975, the legislature enacted a law pertaining to operations of massage parlors around the state, including a requirement that each massage parlor be licensed and the applicant be investigated by SLED. Further, the act stipulates that each employee must be registered with the division and that the division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

Sec. 23-35-170—requiring the division to receive a copy of all quarterly reports of such sales of dynamite or powerful explosives from the auditor of each county. Such person selling or keeping for sale the explosives mentioned in this section shall make a quarterly report to the county auditor of each county. The auditor of each county shall forward a copy of all reports to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS

SLED departments have been devised to function from a management viewpoint into two main areas: general operations and support services. Within these areas, SLED personnel, including criminal investigators and administrative and clerical staff members, operate the business of the division with maximum efficiency and a minimum of disruptions.

GENERAL OPERATIONS

The department oversees functions involving various investigative areas and specialized activities. Squads in this department include:

Criminal Investigative Squad . . . This group consists of investigator-agents, some of whom are assigned to SLED headquarters. The members of this squad assist local law enforcement agencies in investigating their more serious types of crimes and conduct criminal and administrative investigations as requested by the governor and the attorney general. In addition to these primary work responsibilities, the criminal investigation squad also performs additional assignments such as extraditions, crowd control, fugitive and rescue searches, prisoner transfers and special assignments, such as security coverage for VIP visitors to the state, for the governor, the lieutenant governor and their families. SLED agents reported on and handled 1,331 investigative case files during Fiscal Year 1979-80.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) . . . Throughout the country, SWAT teams have been developed by law enforcement agencies to cope effectively with incidents of sniper fire, barricaded suspects and the pursuit and apprehension of extremely dangerous armed criminals. In order to provide the needed assistance to local enforcement agencies for these situations, SLED organized and developed its SWAT team, comprised of a select group of agents chosen for their military background and their expertise in weaponry and tactics.

Public Information Office . . . During Fiscal Year 1975, a Public Information Office was added to the general operation at SLED. The office primarily serves as a liaison between the public, news media and the agency and serves as an educational assistance for the agency by providing informational programs to civic, church and other organizations.

Since its beginning operations in October 1975, SLED's information officer has logged more than 100,000 miles and has presented numerous educational programs around the state. Activities by the information officer include SLED display units, public addresses, panel discussions participation and public school classroom discussion.

The information officer, who must possess a background in news and public relations, is a graduate of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

In addition to the educational duties, SLED's public information officer also has logged thousands of miles in appearing at breaking crime scenes to serve as an information-news aid to news reporters and to lessen the confusion often associated with such incidents. The information officer has appeared at more than 500 breaking crime scenes.

During the Fiscal Year 1978, an assistant public information officer was added to the Public Information Office staff, working primarily in a backup role for all responsibilities and duties of the office.

The volume of cases and workload handled by the Public Information Office during the 1980 Fiscal Year include: 3,000 telephone inquiries, 300 public and personal inquiries, 1,000 personal contacts (average number).

Search Aircraft . . . SLED maintains a single engine aircraft operated by an agent-pilot. The principal activity of this aircraft was to seek out illicit moonshine operations, but its use has evolved further into support of other search operations performed by SLED and for surveillance and traffic control.

Arson Investigation . . . This squad consists of specially trained agents who are assigned to assist local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, the S. C. State Fire Marshal, the S. C. Commission of Forestry and the insurance industry in the investigation of arson and unlawful burnings. This unit investigated 210 cases this year.

Bomb Threat . . . The division has a bomb investigation squad as a basic part of a statewide planning program to deal with the bomb threats to our schools, public buildings and industrial complexes.

Personnel in this squad are trained in the expertise of handling explosives and incendiary devices and are equipped with special

mobile equipment and tools to assure the division's readiness to meet and deal with any bomb threat situation.

SLED's initial plan also called for an intensive training and educational program for local enforcement, firefighting personnel and responsible public and industrial officials. SLED personnel conducted numerous seminars and training sessions for police agencies and fire departments throughout the state and held planning information seminars with public and business management officials to aid them in developing security plans and training classes of their own. This program has been highly successful and effective in reducing substantially the number of industrial work stoppages which were being experienced by textile and other key industries in the state.

Special on-going plans also were developed for all state buildings as part of a continuing responsibility for the squad as it responds to and investigates bomb threats.

Criminal Intelligence . . . In order to deal with the increasing number of sophisticated criminal operations, the division established a Criminal Intelligence Section in 1973, which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals", organized crime figures, white collar crime and traveling criminals.

During the Fiscal Year 1979-80, the intelligence team, consisting of one special agent in charge, four special agents, an assistant agent and a staff assistant, handled 72,418 pieces of information in connection with various investigations.

SLED is a charter member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center which exchanges current information on the activities of approximately 1,400 professional career criminals in the Southeastern part of the United States. It functions as a communications and information center, provides photo and lab and staff analyst services and acts to coordinate interstate surveillance of suspected traveling criminals.

Sex Crimes Investigative Assistance . . . During Fiscal Year 1979-80 SLED has provided education, research and investigative assistance pertaining to sex crimes and sex offenders.

The assisting agents have spoken to numerous groups, including social, fraternal, religious, civic and professional groups and organizations; and have participated on numerous panels, workshops,

seminars and training sessions dealing with educating professionals and the public. These agents have also participated in continuing education and in-service training for local law enforcement agencies, local medical services and social services personnel. They have served in consultation with victims and their families in conjunction with social workers, ministers and the medical profession, and have developed programs in crime prevention geared to the needs of the general public. They have traveled extensively throughout the state consulting with and assisting local law enforcement agencies with investigations of sex crimes, especially in the area of rape.

Bloodhounds . . . SLED maintains a pack of mantrailing bloodhounds. At the present time, there are 13 bloodhounds. These hounds are used to assist in apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching for lost persons.

The bloodhounds and their handlers, consisting of two agents and two inmates, are on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. During Fiscal Year 1979-80, they responded to 473 calls resulting in 233 apprehensions. Prompt apprehensions such as those made possible by the bloodhounds serve to prevent further fugitive criminal acts such as robbery, assault, and auto theft. Often, the bloodhounds also find additional evidence on the trails such as weapons and footprints which become essential items in preparation of criminal cases for trial. Agents and dogs traveled more than 37,546 miles during the year and ran more than 680 miles.

Security . . . SLED is charged with the overall responsibility for the direct supervision of state-employed security personnel except those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections and the S. C. Department of Mental Health. In general, each state agency employs its own security personnel under security guidelines established by the chief of SLED, which incorporates an inspection system and regular reports from the chief security officer to the chief of SLED.

The security of the State House and Capitol Complex, the Governor's Mansion and Mansion Complex is handled directly by the division's Capitol Complex Police. There are 43 officers in the squad, headed by a chief inspector, who are charged with around-the-clock security of the Capitol Complex buildings and grounds and the S. C. Aeronautics Commission.

Governor's Executive Protection . . . A sufficient number of agents, as determined by the Governor and chief of SLED, are assigned to the Governor's Office to provide protective security to the Governor and First Family. This service includes personal protection as well as internal security for the Governor's Office and the Mansion Complex.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Modern police agencies are relying on scientific technology as an integral part of today's crime investigative methods. Such technology has given police many additional scientific tools with which to conduct a more thorough investigative inquiry, and more police agencies around the state and nation have found that often physical evidence and its scientific analysis and interpretation are necessary and essential as methods of proof. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific analysis and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigative approach or methods should be used.

This method of scientific police science inquiry often is referred to as criminalistics, and SLED is playing a key role in the use of criminalistics for local police agencies around the state as the modern method for criminal investigations.

SLED's criminalistics laboratories, located within SLED headquarters in Columbia, are some of the most up-to-date facilities in the entire country. The laboratories are complete, full-service facilities with the capability of performing the entire scope of police scientific inquiry. Operating as the only criminalistics laboratories in the state, SLED makes its facilities available to every enforcement agency in the state.

The SLED criminalistics laboratories are maintained and operated under one main centralized concept in keeping with the basic purpose of the division: consolidation of resources as the most sensible way of providing facilities involving a significant capital outlay, such as is required for the sophisticated instrumentation and equipment on criminalistics laboratories.

Under the concept devised by SLED for the use of the criminalistics laboratories, the taxpayer in South Carolina is assured of maximum utilization of the equipment in criminalistics work. The concept also has a second appealing quality which SLED views as integral to its development: to allow management to be able to

attract and employ the best technical skill for the staffing of the laboratories.

In general categories, the criminalistics laboratories provide user services in the following areas: case strategy consultation; laboratory casework; expert witness services; field investigations; police personnel training.

Under SLED guidelines, outlined in management practices around the state, general criminalistics practitioners basically are applied research workers possessing a scholarly ability in addition to a practical ability for solving finite problems. It is the policy of SLED, and a necessity if the profession, that laboratory staff members must pursue a career development training program and education program, including job cross-training to assure professional proficiency.

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The Forensic (Firearms) Laboratory provides for nonchemical analysis of physical evidence. These examinations are conducted both grossly, photographically and microscopically. Generally speaking, evidence submitted to the Firearms Laboratory is examined for unique striations, impressions and fractures from which a positive conclusion can be reached.

The Firearms Laboratory furnishes highly-trained technical personnel for the following purposes:

- A. In the Laboratory—to process, develop, examine, compare and photograph all items of evidence submitted.
- B. In the Field—to process completely any major crime scene. This includes the photography, search, collection, preservation and examination of all objects of evidential value.
- C. In the Courts—to appear as expert witnesses for the prosecution or defense during criminal proceedings in local, state or federal court.

In the laboratory, the following kinds of examinations are conducted:

- A. Firearms Identification—The laboratory uses both optical comparison microscopes and a scanning electron microscope to make comparisons of evidence bullets, cartridge cases, shotshells, unfired ammunition and components.

1. Bullets: Microscopic comparison of the marks on bullets produced by the rifling on the barrel of a weapon.
 - a. Recovered evidence bullet (NO GUN): determine the manufacturer, caliber, type and make of weapon from which a bullet was fired.
 - b. Bullet versus Weapon: determine whether the bullet was fired by a particular suspect weapon.
 - c. Shot pellets, buckshots, slugs and wadding: The size of shot and gauge of slug and wadding can be determined.
2. Fired Cartridge Case: Markings present on fired metallic and shotshell cases can be microscopically compared and examined.
 - a. Fired cartridge cases found at crime scene (NO GUN): determine the specific manufacturer, caliber, or gauge, type and mark of weapon in which the cartridge was fired.
 - b. Fired Cartridge Case versus Weapon: determine whether a cartridge case was loaded into and/or fired in a particular suspect weapon.
3. Unfired Ammunition: The specific caliber or gauge, manufacturer and type of weapon can be determined. It is also possible to determine that unfired ammunition was loaded into a particular weapon in some cases.
4. Other Firearm examinations include:
 - a. Gunshot residue comparison (muzzle to garment/skin distance).

NOTE: These examinations are conducted jointly with the Chemistry Laboratory.

- b. Shot pattern determination.
- c. Weapon safety and function testing.
- d. Trigger pull testing.
- e. Identification of gun parts.
- f. Projectile trajectory determinations.
- g. Melting point determination.

NOTE: The SLED weapons library now includes more than 200 pieces. Known specimen bullet and cartridges, kept for reference, number in the thousands. When all known specimens are properly measured and indexed, SLED will have one of the best standard reference files of this type in the nation.

- B. Fingerprint Identification—Both in the laboratory and on the field assignment, Firearms Laboratory personnel are able to process all suitable items of evidence for latent fingerprint, palmprint and footprint evidence. The latest equipment and techniques for latent print detection and preservation are used by the lab personnel.

It should be pointed out that all Firearms Lab examiners are individually assigned state-owned vehicles. In these vehicles are kept all the equipment necessary for processing any major crime scene. By so doing, any or all of SLED's Firearms Lab personnel are available for instant response to a serious crime scene at any hour of any day or night.

- C. Tool Mark Identification—Tool mark identification is a microscopic study of the consistency and uniqueness of marks left by most impact, prying, scraping, gripping, pinching or shearing tools. Because of high frequency of forceable entry crimes, tool mark identification is an extremely important aid in the prosecution of criminal cases in which burglary tools are recovered. Examination of tool marks can determine:

1. The type of tool used.
2. The size of tool used.
3. The action employed by the tool when used.
4. The individual identifying characteristics of a particular tool.

- D. Questioned Document Section—This section is responsible for the examination and identification of evidence in several areas including handwriting, typewriting, printing, rubber stamps and other mechanical impressions, as well as the examination of papers and inks.

The document examiner has, for the past year, lectured numerous times at the Criminal Justice Academy and to law enforcement officers throughout the state. These lectures introduced officers throughout the state to the techniques used in document identification as well as the proper methods for collecting samples and evidence.

- E. Photography Laboratory—Because of the heavy emphasis placed on photographic documentation in all phases of physical evidence identification, SLED's Photography Laboratory is organized under and controlled by the Firearms Laboratory.

The Photography Laboratory operates both monochrome and color processing and printing facilities and is able to offer complete photographic documentation. This laboratory is responsible for evaluating, budgeting and requesting equipment and supplies pertaining to the operation of the laboratory as well as procuring, operating and supplying 74 field photographic units issued to agents throughout the state.

The Photography Lab also provides allied photographic services throughout the state to political subdivisions in the form of suggested planning, equipping and training of personnel in the area of photographic services on the local level. Other support functions are the furnishing of laboratory personnel and equipment for night device operations and photographic documentations.

The photographic capabilities of the laboratory, as well as allied services, are available to meet statewide needs 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Many times the Photography Lab is called upon to augment fast-breaking investigations on an around-the-clock basis.

The increased demand for photographic services can be attributed greatly to training of many officers in all areas of the state in the skills of photography. It should also be noted that the judicial system's active interest in pictorial presentations of evidence and events has presented a greater demand on photographic capabilities.

F. Voiceprint Identification—One of the newest criminalistic fields to evolve is that of voiceprint identification. By comparing voice spectographs of known and questioned tape recordings, it is possible to positively identify a human voice specimen.

One Firearms examiner is presently conducting voiceprint analysis.

G. Other Identifications, Examinations and Comparisons—While the major case work handled by the Firearms Laboratory has been set forth, the laboratory's work is not limited to those areas alone. Following are other types of examinations performed by the Firearms Laboratory:

1. Identification and comparison of plaster and rubber mouldages of footwear or tire impressions.
2. Fracture identification—particularly in the case of broken glass or broken tools.

3. Restoration of altered or obliterated serial numbers on firearms, automotive parts and other items of evidence.
4. Examination of torn or damaged material such as tape, fabric, cordage, wood and building materials.
5. Record fingerprinting in major cases. Record fingerprinting of deceased persons.
6. Proper use of stain, dye and fluorescent thief detection powers especially in fraud and pilferage cases.
7. Explosive ordnance reconnaissance, removal and post-explosion investigation.

H. Other Duties—Because of the Firearms Laboratory's extensive background in firearms, tools, microscopy and photography, the laboratory is engaged in a number of other allied activities. Following are some examples:

1. Testing of new products offered for sale to law enforcement agencies.
2. Conducting schools and in-service training in the criminalistic field for all law enforcement officers.
3. Loading and reloading of test and specialized ammunition.
4. Supervision and maintenance of SLED's armory. This includes selection of equipment and maintenance of acceptable stock levels.
5. Expansion and maintenance of Firearms Library artifacts and publications.
6. Repair and alteration of service weapons used by SLED agents.
7. Construction of exhibits, displays, specialized devices and equipment used both in the Firearms Laboratory and the division.
8. Attend schools, conferences and seminars in all fields of forensic science.
9. Conduct research in any area within the purview of the laboratory. A special research effort is being conducted in the effective law enforcement uses of the Scanning Electron Microscope.

Productivity—During the Fiscal Year 79-80, the combined Firearms and Photography Laboratories increased their gross productivity in all areas by an average of ten percent over the Fiscal Year 78-79 level.

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

This department is supervised by a chief chemist who is responsible for the administration and management of the Chemistry Laboratory, the statewide Implied-Consent Program and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug section.

Chemistry Laboratory . . . Supervised by the assistant chief chemist and staffed by 12 graduate chemists, each of whom is responsible for the case work received from a pre-assigned judicial circuit; three secretaries and one administrative assistant.

The laboratory has at its disposal the latest analytical instruments, such as gas chromatograph, mass and nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers, ultraviolet, infrared, atomic absorption and fluorescence spectrophotometers, thermal analysis emission spectrograph, X-ray fluorescence, CO-Oximeter and scanning electron microscope.

Some of the methods and procedures used for physical and chemical analysis in the examination of evidence by the laboratory area:

1. Examination of glass particles using microscopic examination and specific gravity methods to determine the source of particles.
2. Examination and identification of fabric and/or fibers using thermal analysis, infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, microscopy and X-ray defraction.
3. Examination and identification of soil, metals and insulating materials from safes using atomic absorption, infrared spectrophotometry, emission spectrographic analysis, density gradient analysis and X-ray defraction.
4. Examination and identification of paints to determine source and type using Frustrated Internal Multiple Reflectance Infrared Spectrophotometry, Gas Chromatography, Emission Spectrographic Analysis, Thermal Analysis and X-ray defraction.
5. Comparison and identification of hairs, human or animal using optical and scanning electron microscopy.
6. Analysis and identification of flammable substances, using gas chromatography and infrared spectrophotometry.
7. Analysis and identification of explosive substances and explosive residues using thermal and chemical analysis.

8. Test of powder burns and residues using diphenylamine (paraffin) tests on persons suspected of firing a gun and using Walker tests and atomic absorption spectrophotometry to identify powder burns and determine distance of gun from victim.
9. Test and analyze alcoholic liquids to determine alcohol percentage, fusel oils, lead, aldehydes and other poisons and presence of yeast cells in beer using a chromatography, atomic absorption and chemical testing.
10. Examination and identification of semifinal fluids in rape cases using microscopic and chemical analysis.
11. Analysis and identification of blood and other body fluids by chemical methods including benzidine, hemin crystal, precipitin tests and electrophoresis.
12. Detection and carbon monoxide in blood of arson and suicide victims using a CO-Oximeter.
13. Analysis and identification of poison or drugs in solid dosage form and from body fluids and tissues using infrared, ultraviolet and fluorescent spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, mass spectrometry and chemical analysis.
14. Test and identify presence of alcohol in persons through blood, urine and breath-testing methods.

During the Fiscal Year 1979-80, the Chemistry Laboratory reported on 8,975 cases and performed 35,442 lab analyses in providing services to law enforcement agencies.

Implied Consent Program—Under the Implied Consent Law, Section 56-5-2050, South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED is charged with the administrative responsibility for the training and certifying and recertifying of anyone who is to perform tests to determine the alcohol content in the blood of persons arrested for motor vehicle violations alleged to have been committed under the influence of alcohol.

The Chemistry Department is responsible for supervising this program utilizing the breath-testing programs and other chemical blood test methods. The Chemistry Department employs a staff technician to provide for, supply and support an on around-the-clock basis the 160 breath testing instruments located throughout the state. The department collects and correlates statistical data pertaining to alcohol testing to assure up-to-date methods and

procedures and conducts evaluation testing of new breath-testing equipment. The training and certification of all breath-testing operators is conducted by the chemistry staff through the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. Staff members from the Chemistry Department also furnish testimony regarding breath-testing and chemical blood-alcohol testing to the state courts.

During the year, the breath-testing program accounted for approximately 1,500 machine repairs and inspections at the 150 breath-testing locations in the state, and there were 349 breath-testing operators certified and 506 recertified by the staff during the period bring the total number of operator to 1978.

The effectiveness of the program can be seen in the statistical comparisons of approximately 22,512 persons arrested, approximately 20,748 tests administered, 1,764 refusals and 20,047 licenses suspended for driving under the influence.

As previously stated, under Section 17-7-80 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED was given the responsibility of performing blood alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents. The Chemistry Department is responsible for the analysis and compilation of statistical data on these fatalities. In addition, SLED provides coroners throughout the state with the necessary sample collection kits to meet this requirement.

Narcotics Section . . . The Narcotics Section was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with enforcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs (Section 44-53-480, South Carolina Code of Laws). The section is given the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies and for initiating overt and covert investigations into major narcotic and dangerous drug traffickers operating interstate and intrastate.

The Narcotics Section maintains a close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such traffic activity.

There are 16 agents and a supervisor assigned to the section—all working under the direction of the Chemistry Department.

During the Fiscal Year 1979-80, the Narcotics Section received and processed 300 requests for investigations from federal, state,

and local agencies. These requests for investigations generated 300 investigations by the section.

The total value of drugs purchased or seized was estimated at \$40,109,114.

POLYGRAPH DIVISION

The polygraph services of SLED are used in every type of law enforcement investigation throughout the state. Many investigations are cleared each week as a result of these polygraph examinations, and it should be noted that the polygraph is used not only to determine if an individual is lying, but also to establish if he is being truthful.

The Polygraph Division has saved thousands of dollars in investigative manhours each year as a result of being able to clear many investigations promptly by polygraph examinations.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979-80 THIS DEPARTMENT ADMINISTERED

Number of Examinations	1,758
Number With No Deception Indicated	917
Number With Deception Indicated	761
Number of Confessions Obtained	223
Number of Indefinites	80

THE CASES EXAMINED INCLUDE

Abduction	1
Abuse	6
Arson	92
Assault (Including Assault and Battery)	59
Auto Breaking	5
Auto Burning	1
Bomb Investigation	11
Breach of Trust	5
Breaking and Entering	41
Bribery	4
Burglary	20
Conspiracy	7
Contraband	25
Death Investigation	231
Desertion	1
Destruction of Private Property	31
Destruction of State Property	4

Drug Investigation	15
Embezzlement	9
Escape	22
Extortion	2
Falsifying Information	1
Flim-Flam	5
Forgery	23
Housebreaking	117
Kidnapping	4
Larceny	722
Malfeasance	6
Misconduct	3
Missing Person	10
Peeping Tom	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	5
Robbery	110
Safecracking	12
Sex Crimes	102
Shoplifting	1
Storebreaking	11
Tax Evasion	1
Traffic Violation	6
Vandalism	2
Violation Gun Law	3
Violation Liquor Law	1
Violation Telephone Usage Law	13
Violation U. S. Mail Law	2

SLED employs a chief examiner, two full-time polygraph examiners and one staff assistant. The polygraph examiners at SLED have attended and graduated from qualified polygraph schools.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The South Carolina General Assembly enacted in 1974 legislation providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Justice Information and Communications System. This program is designed to function as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

South Carolina law (Section 23-3-120) requires all law enforcement agencies and court officials to report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the CJICS system. SLED further is authorized to determine the specific information to be supplied and the methods by which that data is to be compiled, evaluated and disseminated within the framework of existing state and federal laws pertaining to compilation, evaluation and dissemination.

The SLED CJICS program primarily is organized to accumulate various types of data dealing with the volume, types and frequency of crimes in South Carolina. The system further is commissioned to develop and provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history to function for the various police and sheriff's departments in the state and is housed at SLED headquarters in Columbia.

The program utilizing the legislative mandate for a statewide system operates within a central framework involving three main departments: Records Section, Communications and Data Processing and Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Section.

Records Section . . . This section has the responsibility for maintaining the criminal history records and fingerprint card files on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the state.

At the present time, there are twenty-nine (29) employees assigned to the Records Section: one criminal records supervisor and twenty-eight (28) fingerprint examiners and technicians.

Annual activity volume for the Records Section included receipt of 98,472 fingerprint cards, receipt of 23,788 correspondence items, 4,270 telephone requests, handled and processed 242,987 name searches, and processed and posted 123,099 dispositions. The section identified 49 percent of all the fingerprint cards received from various agencies; 48,136 fingerprint cards were received and coded on individuals who had no prior arrest record in the criminal files of the Records Section during this period.

Hundreds of fingerprint schools have been conducted throughout the state to include local police departments, sheriff departments and state agencies. Throughout 46 counties in the state, there are 273 law enforcement agencies which include: 263 local police and sheriff departments, three state agencies and seven highway patrol districts.

As of this date, 65 percent of these agencies are submitting fingerprint cards to the Records Section of the State Law Enforcement Division. The agencies have been instructed to submit two fingerprint cards to the Records Section on all misdemeanor and felony arrests in order for the section to build and maintain a centralized fingerprint card file.

The section has processed all old fingerprint cards already on file and reclassified all cards to include the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) classification. The NCIC classification is a breakdown of each individual finger to include two characters for each of the ten fingers. When the classification is completed, there are 20 characters in the NCIC fingerprint classification. The section began using formats for the identification section for the computer in 1973. These formats include all the information listed on the front and back of the fingerprint card. The information is coded according to NCIC instructions. All fingerprint cards on file in addition to daily submission of fingerprint cards are now in the identification segment of the computerized criminal history files.

The current two incoming fingerprint cards are searched through the computerized name files. In the event of matches, the incoming prints are checked against prints in the master fingerprint card file. The master fingerprint card file is a manual file in order that daily characteristic searches can be made.

If an identification is made, South Carolina checks the NCIC files to see if South Carolina is the State of Record. If so, the new entry is placed in the South Carolina file, an update is transmitted to NCIC, and a rap sheet is produced for the submitting agency by the computer. If South Carolina is not the State of Record, a request is sent to NCIC for complete information. Once the information is received (on-line), the NCIC and South Carolina files are updated and a rap sheet is produced by the computer. Under the two-fingerprint card submission concept, one remains in the SLED Records Section and the other is sent to the FBI Identification Division for processing. The information is entered into the

South Carolina file and the record sent on-line to NCIC. A rap sheet will be produced and sent to the submitting contributor.

Communications and Data Processing . . . The computer and communications network involves three computers located at SLED Headquarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the South Carolina Highway Department in Columbia, South Carolina, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D. C., and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona. The system monitors and maintains 95 terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state. There is at least one terminal in every county.

Under the CJICS system at SLED headquarters, the data processing and communications section had the following programs in operation or were being developed or implemented during the fiscal year:

1. Stolen license plates and stolen vehicles
2. Stolen serialized articles
3. Stolen guns
4. Narcotics system
5. Identification section of criminal history
6. Traffic accident fatalities
7. Probation, pardon and parole board
8. Implied consent
9. Aeronautics-aircraft registration
10. Property inventory control-administrative use
11. Three-up label system (includes employee address, police and sheriff's departments, etc.)
12. Private detectives and securities
13. Gun dealers
14. Firearms purchase
15. Accrued leave—administrative use
16. Data processing grants
17. System seven statistics—STATS-daily run of all traffic within system seven
18. Tape library
19. Employee listing—address, telephone number and agent's call number.

20. Uniform Crime Report System
21. Computerized Criminal History System
22. General Accounting
23. Inventory Property

During the past twelve months SLED/CJICS has installed a more efficient replacement computer system; a Univac 1100-80 host computer and two (2) Univac DCP message switching mini computers.

The new equipment required a total conversion of 500 programs and a modification to allow for the use of Data Base.

The Computerized Criminal History system has been rewritten to provide on-line rap sheets. This allows a law enforcement agency to request a criminal history sheet via the CJICS terminal with an immediate response.

The increased downtime resulting from mechanical failures of our field terminals has prompted our investigation of replacement terminals. No determination of alternative have been concluded at this time.

Uniform Crime Report . . . The third unit within the CJICS program is the statewide Uniform Crime Report Section (UCR). This section is responsible for the statewide Uniform Crime Data Reporting System and for publishing annual reports concerning crime and statistics in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the National Sheriff's Association.

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July 1973. The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR program are:

1. Inform the Governor, legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in the state, its magnitude and trends.
2. Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal data for administration and operational use.
3. Determine who commits crimes by age, sex and race in order to assist in finding the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. Provide base data to measure the work load and effectiveness of South Carolina's criminal justice system.
5. Provide base data to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.

The extent to which local law enforcement offices throughout the state participate in reporting is the key to the success of the UCR program. As a first step in this direction, SLED, in conjunction with the FBI, held workshops with the local law enforcement offices throughout the state on the program objectives and the reporting procedures. After July 1973, SLED took over the responsibility for training and coordinating all facets of the State UCR program. The success of the program is reflected in the fact that there was near 100 percent population coverage as of the end of Fiscal Year 1976-77.

There are 303 local law enforcement agencies covered by the reporting program, including data reported by the seven Highway Patrol field offices (46 county breakdowns) in the state.

The report contains statistical data on seven major crime categories, known as PART I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, assault, breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft). Statistics in the annual report are tabulated by counties, metropolitan areas and statewide and include crime rates per 10,000 population; total crimes committed by type, such as murder, rape, robbery, etc.; and other significant crime and law enforcement activity factors which can provide sheriffs, police chiefs and other responsible officials with valuable management and planning tools. This information is made available on request to all participating agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction. The formal report prepared by the UCR Section and titled "Crime in South Carolina" is published annually by SLED and is available to any citizen or organization. Excerpts from the 1979 report are presented at the conclusion of this publication to provide an example of the type of information furnished.

SLED, in 1977, implemented a revolutionary incident-based collection system for UCR data that has been attempted in only a handful of states. The new system involves collecting crime information directly from standard incident and arrest reports as they are prepared by the local law enforcement agencies. The new procedure relieves local agencies of the burden of preparing the monthly UCR tallies, while providing detailed information never before available under the old system, such as victim/offender information, premise types, time of day and the location of crimes in specific areas within a given jurisdiction. The incident reporting system also provides more report uniformity since all crimes are classified at SLED. The SLED UCR Section, under the incident-

based system, now processes approximately 42,000 transactions each month. This new program is recognized as one of the better systems in the United States.

REGULATORY SERVICES

The Regulatory Services Section of the State Law Enforcement Division was created in December of 1973 due to legislation of the General Assembly dealing with detective and security companies in the State of South Carolina.

At the time this section was established, it was composed of one Lieutenant Supervisor and one secretary. Over the past five years the staff has increased to one lieutenant supervisor, three full-time investigators, three secretaries, and two clerks.

As it is clear that the staff has grown, so have the statutory responsibilities granted to this Division and assigned to this section. It is hoped that the following verbal and graphic explanations will provide you with some insight into the function and growth of this section.

Private Detective and Security Companies . . . This section is governed by Act 387 of 1973, which requires the Division to investigate each person applying for a company license for the operation of this type of business in South Carolina. Also, the Division is required to register each person performing the duties of a private detective or security guard, and to check that applicant's background to be sure he meets the restrictions and requirements of the law. Furthermore, the Division is required to conduct seminars for the instruction of company training officers.

COMPANY LICENSES ISSUED

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1978-79		<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1979-80	
	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>
Premise Security	12	124	7	117
Public Security	3	39	6	40
Detective Companies ...	9	40	15	40
Combination	0	20	0	23

DETECTIVE AND SECURITY COMPANY EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION

<i>Fiscal Year 1978-79</i>		<i>Fiscal Year 1979-80</i>	
<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>
2,993	3,253	3,334	2,868

There were 4,276 security guard gun permits issued.

SECURITY TRAINING OFFICERS CERTIFIED

<i>Fiscal Year 1978-1979</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 1979-1980</i>
103	94

Gun Dealers . . . The Division is required by Act 330 of 1965 as amended to investigate each applicant for a license to sell handguns in this state to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, this division is charged with the responsibility of insuring the dealers compliance with the law with respect to record keeping and handgun sales.

PISTOL DEALER LICENSES

<i>1979-80</i>			<i>1979-80</i>		
<i>Received</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Pending</i>
198	196	2	148	140	8

At the end of Fiscal Year 1979-1980, there were 296 active dealers.

Massage Parlors . . . This Act basically requires that each massage parlor licensed be investigated. Furthermore, each employee must be registered with the Division and the Division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

Special Weapons Registration . . . This Act states that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun or any automatic rifle shall register the same with the division and the division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon. Additionally, by Act of the 1978 Session of the General Assembly, the division will also be required to maintain records of all automatic weapons manufactured within this state.

Fiscal Year 1979-80

<i>New</i>	<i>Renewed</i>
2	4

Sale of Handguns . . . Under the authority of Act 330 of 1965 as amended, the division is required to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is processed by the division to insure that the purchaser has not bought more than one handgun in a 30-day period and that he has not been convicted of a Crime of Violence as stated in the Act.

FIREARMS RECORDS PROCESSED

Fiscal Year 1978-1979
30,921

Fiscal Year 1979-1980
33,690

Gun Permits for Coroners . . . This is an amendment of Section 17-65 which authorizes coroners to carry a handgun while engaged in official duties of their office. This Act requires the division to certify and train each coroner that applies for this permit. Currently, the division offers eight hours of instruction of these applicants.

Fiscal Year 1978-1979
Renewed *New*
7 3

Fiscal Year 1979-1980
Renewed *New*
3 3

Magistrate's Constables . . . Pursuant to the directives of Section 22-9-180 of the 1976 South Carolina Code of Laws as amended the Division is required to provide certification of firearms training to Magistrate's Constables prior to them being allowed to carry a weapon. This function is being accomplished with the cooperation of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

Gun Dealers

1979-80

New Applications Received	48
New Licenses Issued	35
Licenses Pending	12
Applications Withdrawn	1
Licenses Renewed	147
Licenses Not Renewed	33
Total Active	310

Concealed Weapons Permits

New Applications Received	336
New Permits Issued	261
Applications Pending	63
Applications Denied for Issuance	12
Renewal Applications Received	186
Permits Renewed	155
Permits Denied for Renewal	9
Applications Pending for Renewal	22

1977-79 INDEX CRIME TRENDS

	1977	% Change	1978	% Change	1979	% Change
Murder	336	+ 2.8	337	+ 0.3	368	+9.2
Rape	942	+ 6.1	1,026	+ 8.9	1,002	-2.3
Robbery	3,032	+ 2.8	2,934	- 2.9	3,134	+6.8
Aggravated Assault	13,818	+10.8	14,179	+ 2.6	15,273	+7.7
Subtotal Violent	18,177	+ 9.0	18,476	+ 2.0	19,777	+7.0
Breaking or Entering	45,941	+ 6.2	43,356	- 5.6	43,893	+1.2
Larceny	66,572	- 4.4	71,829	+ 7.9	75,293	+4.8
Motor Veh. Theft	6,986	- 0.1	7,994	+14.4	8,643	+8.2
Subtotal Nonviolent ...	119,499	- 0.3	123,176	+ 3.1	127,833	+3.8
State Total	137,616	+ 0.8	141,652	+ 2.9	147,611	+4.2

CRIME RATE PER 10,000 POPULATORY BY YEAR

Offense	1977	% Change	1978	% Change	1979	% Change
Subtotal Nonviolent	420.2	-1.3	428.0	+1.9	438.1	+2.4
Murder	1.2	0	1.2	0	1.3	+3.2
Rape	3.3	+8.1	3.0	+9.1	3.4	-9.0
Robbery	10.7	+2.9	10.2		0.7	

CLEARANCE RATES

For crime reporting purposes, a crime index offense is cleared when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, there is enough evidence to charge him and he is actually taken into custody. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime. Crime solutions are also recorded in exceptional circumstances when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes formal charges against the offender.

For the 1979 reporting period, 22.9 percent of all Index Crimes were cleared. The percentage of violent crimes cleared was 59.7 percent, while the clearance rate for nonviolent crimes was 17.2 percent. These figures compare with a total clearance of 22.4 percent of all Index Offenses, a violent crime clearance rate of 58.2 percent, and nonviolent crime clearance of 17.0 percent for the year 1978.

1979 CLEARANCE DATA

Offense	Number of Offenses	% Cleared	Total Cleared	Clearances Involving Only Persons Under Age 18
Murder	368	93.5	344	12
Rape	1,002	60.4	605	61
Robbery	3,134	30.4	953	86
Aggravated Assault	15,273	64.8	9,897	592
Breaking Or Entering	43,893	15.1	6,612	1,403
Larceny	75,298	18.3	13,770	3,067
Motor Veh. Theft ..	8,643	18.0	1,556	400
State Total	147,611	22.9	33,737	5,621

1977-78 STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY TRENDS

Type of Property	Year	Value Stolen	% Distribution Property Stolen	Value Recovered	% Of Stolen Value Recovered
Currency	1977	\$ 3,179,902	7.0	\$ 201,964	6.4
	1978	3,445,260	6.5	187,297	5.4
	1979	4,677,937	6.9	604,631	12.9
Jewelry	1977	2,473,405	5.4	263,522	10.7
	1978	3,652,218	6.9	295,797	8.1
	1979	4,839,853	7.1	438,808	9.1
Furs, Clothing	1977	1,212,651	2.7	124,578	10.3
	1978	1,205,573	2.3	92,193	7.6
	1979	1,546,071	2.3	315,187	20.4
Motor Vehicles ...	1977	16,508,295	36.4	9,663,603	58.5
	1978	20,857,170	39.6	11,822,199	56.7
	1979	26,511,743	39.1	13,427,605	50.6
Office Equipment ..	1977	505,452	1.1	56,216	11.1
	1978	537,205	1.0	85,545	15.9
	1979	705,564	1.0	85,722	12.1
Televisions, Radios .	1977	6,175,626	13.6	490,615	7.9
	1978	6,176,574	11.7	483,405	7.8
	1979	6,966,094	10.3	575,252	8.3
Firearms	1977	1,466,760	3.2	186,651	12.7
	1978	1,508,461	2.9	151,458	10.1
	1979	1,859,306	2.7	166,709	9.0
Household Goods ..	1977	744,369	1.6	60,904	5.2
	1978	1,114,242	2.4	85,414	7.7
	1979	1,543,826	2.3	155,437	10.1
Consumable Goods	1977	972,192	2.1	65,923	6.8
	1978	826,737	1.6	56,233	6.8
	1979	1,415,109	2.1	211,297	14.9
Livestock	1977	43,311	0.1	5,105	11.8
	1978	98,302	0.2	12,271	12.5
	1979	124,960	0.2	9,932	7.9
Miscellaneous	1977	\$12,132,510	26.7	\$ 2,158,110	17.8
	1978	13,266,066	25.2	1,754,649	13.2
	1979	17,686,287	26.1	2,609,326	14.8
State Total	1977	\$45,414,473	100.0	\$13,277,191	29.2
	1978	52,682,808	100.0	15,026,461	28.5
	1979	67,876,750	100.0	18,599,906	27.4

1979

INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY

	Month of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Abbeville County ..		3	7	8	110	249	284	18
Abbeville SO	12	0	4	2	40	117	124	12
Abbeville PD	12	3	2	5	53	113	129	2
Calhoun Falls PD ..	12	0	0	1	14	15	21	2
Donalds PD	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Due West PD	9	0	1	0	3	3	8	2
Aiken County		14	30	70	658	1,472	1,986	224
Aiken SO	12	12	20	45	482	948	1,036	159
Aiken PD	12	1	6	18	110	283	536	44
North Augusta PD	12	1	2	7	47	185	356	18
New Ellenton PD	12	0	2	0	19	56	58	3
Allendale County ..		2	5	8	66	93	91	6
Allendale SO	12	0	2	0	14	15	16	1
Allendale PD	12	2	3	7	45	64	43	4
Fairfax PD	12	0	0	1	7	14	32	1
Anderson County ..		12	35	96	391	1,891	3,264	438
Anderson SO	12	8	25	46	157	1,424	1,647	254
Anderson PD	12	3	9	45	174	549	1,297	150
Belton PD	12	1	0	2	38	64	141	11
Honea Path PD	12	0	1	0	16	45	90	15
Pendleton PD	9	0	0	3	2	11	30	1
Williamston PD	12	0	0	0	3	30	36	6
Iva PD	12	0	0	0	1	8	23	1
Bamberg County ..		2	2	3	33	131	99	5
Bamberg SO	12	1	2	2	16	52	41	1
Bamberg PD	12	0	0	0	14	50	50	2
Denmark PD	12	1	0	1	3	29	8	2
Barnwell County ..		5	1	6	88	131	235	20
Barnwell SO	12	1	1	1	9	29	38	4
Barnwell PD	12	4	0	3	70	39	129	11
Williston PD	12	0	0	1	7	40	40	1
Blackville PD	12	0	0	1	2	23	28	4
Beaufort County ..		7	23	28	480	1,093	1,704	132
Beaufort SO	12	5	19	18	329	867	1,131	111
Beaufort PD	12	2	3	9	124	177	463	17
Port Royal PD	12	0	1	1	27	49	110	4
Berkeley County ..		6	18	40	151	1,055	1,276	181
Berkeley SO	12	6	13	18	66	594	543	103
Moncks Corner PD	12	0	0	2	4	77	122	13
Goose Creek PD ..	12	0	1	9	25	170	234	21
St. Stephens PD ..	12	0	0	2	1	21	41	2
Hanahan PD	12	0	4	9	55	193	336	42
Calhoun County ..		1	2	0	10	118	79	8
Calhoun SO	12	1	1	0	8	94	62	5
St. Matthews PD ..	12	0	1	0	2	24	17	3

1979

INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY—Continued

	Month of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Charleston County		29	146	763	1,953	5,931	10,204	1,395
Charleston City PD 12	10	51	323	565	1,854	3,881		395
Charleston County								
PD	12	12	44	202	917	2,412	3,261	504
Mount Pleasant PD 12	0	4	10	32	155	297		39
Folly Beach PD .. 12	0	0	0	18	80	104		8
Isle of Palms PD .. 12	0	2	0	10	58	106		6
Lincolnton PD .. 10	0	0	0	4	4	3		1
Sullivan's Island PD 12	0	1	0	3	19	36		2
North Charleston PD 12	6	44	228	404	1,342	2,510		439
Ravenel PD	7	1	0	0	0	7	6	1
Cherokee County ..		6	11	25	155	393	774	90
Cherokee SO	12	3	8	13	83	241	345	55
Blacksburg PD 12	0	0	0	7	27	33		2
Gaffney PD	12	3	3	12	65	125	396	33
Chester County ..		5	9	18	90	347	517	39
Chester SO	12	3	6	8	53	213	237	21
Chester PD	12	1	3	7	33	110	220	16
Great Falls PD 12	1	0	3	4	23	60		2
Fort Lawn PD 1	0	0	0	0	1	0		0
Chesterfield County		3	3	6	84	267	412	32
Chesterfield SO .. 12	2	2	2	39	144	177		14
Cheraw PD	12	1	0	3	28	76	161	9
Chesterfield PD 12	0	1	0	1	11	18		1
Jefferson PD	12	0	0	0	2	8	4	2
McBee PD	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pageland PD	12	0	0	1	13	22	47	6
Patrick PD	12	0	0	0	1	6	4	0
Clarendon County ..		10	7	15	81	310	380	16
Clarendon SO 12	10	6	11	59	232	232		12
Manning PD	12	0	1	3	18	57	123	4
Summerton PD 12	0	0	1	4	20	25		0
Turbeville PD 1	0	0	0	0	1	0		0
Colleton County ..		5	6	17	132	339	429	41
Colleton SO	12	2	5	9	88	235	243	20
Walterboro PD 12	3	1	8	44	104	186		21
Darlington County ..		15	16	70	319	594	1,278	169
Darlington SO 12	14	9	23	65	300	419		95
Darlington PD 12	0	5	27	133	153	361		35
Hartsville PD 12	1	2	20	116	135	490		39
Lamar PD	10	0	0	0	5	8		0
Society Hill PD 4	0	0	0	0	1	0		0
Dillon County		5	4	17	130	382	419	75
Dillon SO	12	3	3	8	66	185	176	49
Dillon PD	12	2	0	9	51	129	171	30

1979

INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY—Continued

	Month of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery Aggravated	Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Lakeview PD	12	0	0	0	3	8	3	1
Latta PD	12	0	1	0	10	60	69	1
Dorchester County ..		4	13	33	170	709	960	118
Dorchester SO	12	2	11	22	140	561	637	90
St. George PD	12	1	0	3	7	25	56	2
Summerville PD ..	12	1	2	8	23	123	267	26
Edgefield County ..		3	6	4	121	191	236	34
Edgefield SO	12	2	5	4	61	132	109	23
Edgefield PD	12	0	1	0	24	23	48	5
Johnston PD	12	1	0	0	36	36	79	6
Trenton PD	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairfield County ..		3	9	7	118	228	311	36
Fairfield SO	12	3	8	3	82	190	198	28
Winnsboro PD	12	0	1	4	35	30	106	6
Ridgeway PD	11	0	0	0	1	8	7	2
Florence County ..		17	31	86	620	1,463	2,758	344
Florence SO	12	12	13	29	245	598	967	141
Florence PD	12	3	14	49	282	694	1,486	168
Lake City PD	12	2	4	7	80	118	225	31
Johnsonville PD ..	12	0	0	0	4	18	22	0
Timmonsville PD ..	12	0	0	1	9	35	58	4
Georgetown County		3	12	21	173	432	792	71
Georgetown SO ...	12	1	4	2	27	116	182	13
Andrews PD	12	0	2	0	21	73	98	15
Georgetown PD ...	12	2	6	19	125	243	512	43
Greenville County ..		23	113	389	1,613	4,743	9,189	1,117
Greenville SO	12	12	64	161	790	2,991	4,535	646
Fountain Inn PD ..	12	2	0	6	39	61	129	15
Greenville PD	12	6	44	193	647	1,282	3,495	346
Greer PD	12	1	5	21	89	197	515	76
Mauldin PD	12	0	0	1	19	57	229	15
Simpsonville PD ..	12	0	0	5	20	78	152	9
Travelers Rest PD ..	12	2	0	1	7	43	98	6
City View PD	12	0	0	1	2	39	36	4
Greenwood County		8	7	33	533	572	1,271	124
Greenwood SO ...	12	3	3	12	228	256	527	63
Greenwood PD ...	12	4	3	21	293	294	690	53
Ware Shoals	12	1	1	0	10	19	42	8
Ninety Six PD	5	0	0	0	1	9	12	0
Hampton County ..		0	1	3	19	52	72	2
Hampton SO	12	0	1	1	12	16	13	1
Estill PD	12	0	0	0	6	7	14	0
Hampton PD	11	0	0	2	1	18	26	1
Varnville PD	12	0	0	0	0	11	19	9

1979

INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY—Continued

	Month of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Horry County		10	45	83	369	1,628	2,992	369
Atlantic Beach PD 8	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Conway PD 12	2	6	10	80	109	477	41	
Aynor PD 11	0	0	1	1	5	3	1	
Horry County PD 12	6	19	24	219	646	872	147	
Loris PD 12	0	0	1	3	4	7	2	
Myrtle Beach PD 12	1	17	43	44	728	1,438	155	
North Myrtle Beach PD 12	1	3	3	19	94	132	13	
Surfside Beach PD 12	0	0	1	1	41	62	10	
Jasper County 1	4	16	32	153	181	14		
Jasper SO 12	1	3	11	20	79	63	2	
Hardeeville PD 12	0	1	5	11	46	94	9	
Ridgeland PD 12	0	0	0	1	28	24	3	
Kershaw County 9	12	13	166	453	626	64		
Kershaw SO 12	6	11	12	135	329	341	47	
Camden PD 12	3	1	0	31	123	281	17	
Bethune P D 12	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	
Lancaster County 3	16	22	312	451	1,078	68		
Lancaster SO 12	3	6	13	130	297	583	45	
Lancaster PD 12	0	9	7	174	121	465	20	
Heath Springs PD 9	0	1	0	5	17	10	2	
Kershaw PD 12	0	0	2	3	16	20	1	
Laurens County 7	3	15	102	377	586	46		
Laurens SO 12	5	2	10	63	218	287	26	
Laurens PD 12	0	1	3	19	113	193	16	
Clinton PD 12	2	0	2	20	46	106	4	
Lee County 3	1	3	16	77	106	16		
Lee SO 12	3	1	1	6	60	56	11	
Bishopville PD 12	0	0	2	10	17	50	5	
Lynchburg PD 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lexington County 13	44	103	891	2,028	3,593	373		
Lexington SO 12	9	33	53	554	1,395	2,153	237	
Batesburg PD 12	4	2	5	57	48	146	16	
Cayce PD 12	0	3	14	108	164	413	41	
Leesville PD 12	0	0	2	14	19	40	2	
Lexington PD 12	0	0	0	2	11	31	6	
West Columbia PD 12	0	6	22	135	281	656	55	
South Congaree PD 12	0	0	0	4	12	12	1	
Springdale PD 12	0	0	5	6	50	80	0	
Swansea PD 12	0	0	0	10	52	17	0	
Columbia Airport PD 12	0	0	2	0	5	43	6	
Gaston PD 12	0	0	0	3	11	2	2	

1979

INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY—Continued

	Month of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
McCormick County		1	2	0	36	103	43	3
McCormick SO ... 12	12	1	2	0	30	83	34	3
McCormick PD ... 12	12	0	0	0	6	20	9	0
Marion County ...		4	2	10	92	265	382	43
Marion SO 12	12	3	0	1	2	72	58	11
Marion PD 12	12	1	2	7	77	135	258	26
Mullins PD 12	12	0	0	2	13	58	68	6
Marlboro County ..		10	10	22	205	532	564	51
Marlboro SO 12	12	5	11	10	93	228	231	28
Bennettsville PD .. 12	12	3	3	9	97	253	290	21
McColl PD 12	12	2	1	3	15	51	43	2
Newberry County ..		4	2	7	147	164	342	16
Newberry SO 12	12	3	2	4	74	112	163	8
Newberry PD 12	12	1	0	3	62	46	168	6
Whitmire PD 12	12	0	0	0	1	3	2	1
Little Mountain PD 3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Prosperity PD 12	12	0	0	0	10	3	7	1
Oconee County ...		9	5	19	114	406	543	63
Oconee SO 12	12	8	3	11	80	275	405	45
Seneca PD 12	12	1	2	6	30	108	118	15
Walhalla PD 12	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Westminister PD .. 12	12	0	0	1	3	22	19	3
West Union PD ... 8	8	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Orangeburg County		6	24	47	545	935	1,586	147
Orangeburg SO ... 12	12	3	15	21	383	566	692	88
Orangeburg PD ... 12	12	2	7	25	156	341	856	56
Branchville PD ... 2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Eutawville PD 12	12	0	0	0	4	5	5	2
Holly Hill PD 11	11	0	0	0	1	6	12	0
North PD 11	11	1	2	0	0	9	8	1
Santee PD 10	10	0	0	1	1	8	11	0
Pickens County ...		4	15	28	260	581	1,335	124
Pickens SO 12	12	3	10	9	115	291	421	48
Central PD 11	11	0	0	3	13	7	11	1
Clemson PD 12	12	1	0	10	16	91	225	13
Easley PD 12	12	0	4	6	105	133	403	36
Liberty PD 2	2	0	0	0	0	5	3	1
Pickens PD 12	12	0	0	0	10	27	68	13
Clemson University								
PD 12	12	0	1	0	1	23	202	12
Norris PD 6	6	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Richland County ..		44	160	630	1,604	5,729	11,061	1,250
Richland SO 12	12	22	66	167	600	2,421	4,248	547
Columbia PD 12	12	19	91	454	969	2,978	5,773	647
Eastover PD 2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

1979

INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY—Continued

	Month of Participation	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Forest Acres PD ..	12	1	2	4	27	136	441	29
Univ. of South Carolina	12	2	1	5	8	194	598	27
Saluda County		1	5	4	61	97	86	13
Saluda SO	12	1	5	1	18	62	62	9
Saluda PD	12	0	0	3	40	31	26	4
Ridge Spring PD ..	10	0	0	0	3	4	8	0
Spartanburg County		28	66	200	663	3,379	5,844	775
Spartanburg SO ...	12	18	38	97	429	217	3,072	538
Spartanburg PD ...	12	10	28	91	202	1,082	2,558	219
Woodruff PD	12	0	0	5	19	48	88	5
Duncan PD	10	0	0	1	0	2	3	0
Campobello PD ...	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Chesnee PD	12	0	0	0	0	6	3	1
Cowpens PD	12	0	0	3	5	28	39	6
Inman PD	12	0	0	0	7	20	29	0
Landrum PD	12	0	0	0	1	12	31	3
Lyman PD	10	0	0	2	0	6	14	3
Pacolet PD	3	0	0	1	0	3	6	0
Sumter County ...		4	25	47	412	1,204	1,907	151
Sumter SO	12	3	17	25	266	712	746	86
Sumter PD	12	1	8	22	143	492	1,161	65
Union County		5	6	12	66	254	406	33
Union SO	12	1	5	5	11	121	141	14
Union PD	12	4	0	6	51	123	253	16
Jonesville PD	11	0	1	1	4	10	12	3
Williamsburg County		2	3	5	43	167	150	8
Williamsburg SO ..	12	2	3	2	27	74	36	3
Hemingway PD ...	11	0	0	0	0	9	7	0
Kingstree PD	12	0	0	3	14	81	104	5
Greeleyville PD ...	4	0	0	0	2	3	3	0
York County		9	31	82	837	1,778	2,867	281
York SO	12	3	10	26	323	749	1,076	111
Clover PD	12	0	0	2	14	65	100	10
Fort Mill PD	12	0	1	4	34	59	157	12
Rock Hill PD	12	3	19	42	418	772	1,278	114
York PD	12	3	1	8	48	133	256	28
		363	1,003	3,134	15,271	43,893	75,298	8,643

AGENCIES COVERED BY COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIME REPORTS

Bluffton	Gifford	Pinewood
Bowman	Harleyville	Quinby
Brunson	Hodges	Ridgeville
Burnettown	Irmo	Salley
Cameron	Jackson	Scranton
Chappells	Jamestown	Sellers
Chapin	Mayesville	Silverstreet
Clio	Nichols	Springfield
Cordova	Norway	Starr
Coward	Olar	Stuckey
Cross Hill	Pamplico	Warrenville
Ehrhardt	Pelion	Wellford
Elloree	Pelzer	Yemassee
Enoree	Piedmont	

AGENCIES NOT PARTICIPATING IN UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS PROGRAM

Bonneau	Olanta	West Pelzer
Carlisle	Pineridge	
Gray Court	Wagener	